Notes on Two Fijian Tingitids (Hemiptera)

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(Presented at the meeting of October 9, 1944)

In our paper entitled "Fijian Tingitidae (Hemiptera)" (Occasional Papers of Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 17 [15] : 191-205, 7 figs., 1943), we were in doubt regarding the identification and distribution of two Fijian species of lacebugs which Kirkaldy had also recorded from other widely separated localities. Since the pub-

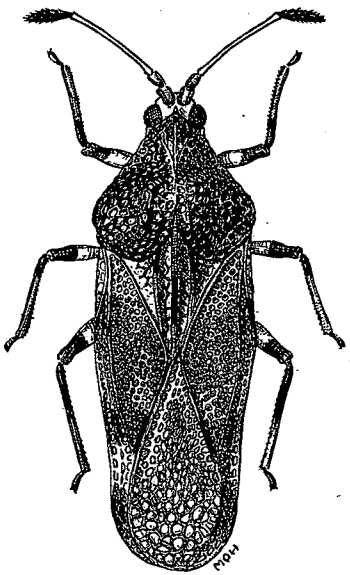

Fig. 1. *Cysteochila vitilevuana* Drake and Poor. (Paratype)

lication of the above article, we have received from Mr. Elwood C. Zimmerman notes and a photograph of a specimen upon which Kirkaldy based his determination. The species concerned are discussed below.

Cysteochila vitilevuana Drake and Poor (fig. 1)

Monanthia natalensis Kirkaldy (not Stål), Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc. 33 : 366, 1908.

Cysteochila vitilevuana Drake and Poor, Occ. Papers Bishop Mus., **17**, [15] : 193, 1943.

A photograph of the specimen from Fiji bearing the identification label *"Monanthia natalensis* Stål" in Kirkaldy's handwriting is without question the species described by Drake and Poor as *Cysteochila vitilevuana*. As we have pointed out (1943), *Physatocheila natalensis* Stål (Öfv. Vet-Akad. Förh., **12**: 38, 1855) from Africa, later illustrated by Distant (*Monanthia natalensis*, South Afr. Mus., Ann. **2**: 242, pl. 15, fig. 10, 1902), is very different and a distinct species which should not easily be confused with the newer one, though from Distant's figure it would appear to belong to the same genus. A female paratype of *Cysteochila vitilevuana* from Viti Levu, Fiji, is figured by Mrs. Hurd.

We are glad to be able to clear up this point of confusion and to demonstrate that one species does not occur in both Fiji and Africa, a distributional phenomenon which would be difficult to explain.

Inadvertently a line was omitted from the original description of *vitilevuana* (p. 194) and after the word "carinae" (line 14) should be inserted: "becoming obsolete anteriorly. Elytra narrow, subparallel, moderately—"

Ulonemia pacifica (Kirkaldy)

Teleonemia pacifica Kirkaldy, Linn., Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 32: 780, 1907.

Ulonemia pacifica (Kirkaldy); Drake and Poor, Occ. Papers Bishop Mus., **17** [15] : 193, 1943.

The fact that the type specimens of this species were collected in the Fiji Islands and Australia suggests the possibility that two species may be represented in the series. On this account it is advisable to designate as the type of *T. pacifica* the single specimen from Rewa, Fiji, collected by Muir in 1906 and labeled by Kirkaldy, "type", in the collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association of Honolulu. We pointed out in our 1943 paper that a male from Lami, Viti Levu, Fiji, taken by C. E. Pemberton in 1920, agrees fairly well with the original description, as do also the Fijian specimens collected by Mr. Zimmerman. We have seen no Australian specimens determined by Kirkaldy as *T. pacifica*.

In his collection of Australian tingitids, H. H. Hacker (Queensland Mus., Mem. **9**: 24, 1927) determined as *Tingis* (*Tropidochila*) *trivirgata* Horvath (Ark. Zool. **17A**: 6, 1925) some Queensland specimens which are very similar in size and general appearance to *T. pacifica* Kirkaldy. Because of the similarity of several other Australian forms, Horvath's original description is not adequate for determining his species without examining the types. As *pacifica* Kirkaldy is the older name, it will remain valid regardless of the number of species which finally emerge from the confusion.

The specimens from Fiji differ from the Australian ones in having the femora of all three pairs of legs broadly banded at the middle with pale fuscous; the femora of the Australian specimens are uniformly yellowish brown. The color markings of the reticulations vary slightly in the specimens from both countries. Except for the markings on the femora, the specimens from the two regions are very closely related, and more material is needed to determine the limits of variation.

It will be especially interesting to discover whether or not one species does occur both in Fiji and Australia, because among the many species known from these two regions, almost all of which we have studied, there is no other record of such a distribution. It will be necessary to see Horvath's type of *trivirgata* and the type specimens of Kirkaldy's *pacifica* from Australia before the problem can be settled definitely.